

PROCUREMENT



JULY 2003

**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PROCUREMENT
ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS:
ANALYSIS OF BLACK-OWNED ENTERPRISES
IN TUA COMMUNITIES**

Submitted to:
The Task Force on Urban Economic Revitalization

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The Honorable Alex Penelas, Mayor
The Honorable Chairperson and Members of the Board of County Commissioners

Friends and colleagues:

In the late eighties, the Miami Dade Board of County Commissioners took bold and decisive action when it created a series of 'business forward' initiatives which systematically insured that minority business owners would have a greater opportunity to participate in County vendor contracts. Those programs produced notable successes. Unfortunately, those innovative programs came under attack and were vacated by the federal court in the late nineties.

The enclosed report on County procurement practices illuminates the patterns which have emerged following the discontinuation of the county procurement affirmative action programs. The Urban Task Force undertook this study pursuant to its legislative mandate to monitor the allocation of economic development funds. This study provides a snap shot as to the level to which County funds have supported private vendors within the traditionally underserved neighborhoods of Miami-Dade. This picture raises serious concern. Primary among these concerns are the following:

1. The level of BBE vendor certification has fallen to less than 1% of the total number of Black business in Miami Dade County. This would imply that either the process of certification has become burdensome to the point of creating a de facto screening device; or the value of certification has become diminished as a result of recent court rulings and regulations controlling the procurement process.
2. In tracking the pattern of contract disbursements, we note that only nine percent of the total county contract allocation went to businesses within the Targeted Urban Areas.
3. In our effort to conduct this study, it became abundantly clear that the County lacks a systematic method to obtain information related to this important economic development activity. This fact is even more concerning due to the basis on which the federal court struck down earlier affirmative program initiatives. Without a formal approach to documenting the prevailing trends in this area we will forever fail, in the courts which assess the validity of such programs. We urge the County to move with all haste to address this issue by supporting the current pre-disparity study, providing an adequate review of national best practices in this area and committing the necessary resources to accomplish this urgent objective.

I look forward to the progress we can make together on this issue.

Sincerely,



KENDRICK B. MEEK

Chairman - Taskforce on Urban Economic Revitalization

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Introduction

Black-owned enterprises in Miami-Dade County face many economic barriers that affect their ability to grow and prosper. Although lack of credit and access to capital are often cited as important barriers, one of the most critical barriers to growth is lack of market opportunities. The inability to access the broader business community often keeps black-owned firms from participating in new business ventures that can help them to expand. In order to address this problem, the Task Force on Urban Economic Revitalization has identified business development and entrepreneurialism as a major strategic goal for the County's Targeted Urban Areas (TUAs). TUAs are historically impoverished and underserved black neighborhoods that lack sufficient commercial and industrial activity to generate much needed capital investment and jobs.¹ Specifically, the Task Force advocates for Miami-Dade County to encourage black-owned enterprises in TUAs to participate in the County's procurement assistance programs as a means of creating new business opportunities. This strategy would require the County to:

- Increase the number of qualified black-owned enterprises certified as vendors in the County's procurement system.
- Create greater opportunities for TUA businesses to participate in large County projects.
- Encourage companies doing business with Miami-Dade to subcontract TUA enterprises.

To carry out the elements of the plan listed above, it is important to fully understand the County's policies pertaining to minority set-asides and to determine the current level of vendor activity in the TUAs. As such, the vendor study outlined in this report provides an analysis of recent federal, state and local policies that affect Miami-Dade's minority procurement programs. In addition, the study gives a detailed assessment of the minority and race/gender neutral certification programs offered by the County in order to determine how many black-owned businesses have received contracts and how many of these businesses are located within the TUAs.

It should be noted that the study's findings were reviewed by the Department of Business Development prior to the publication of this report; their comments were included in the final report. The Department of Procurement was also given an opportunity to review the report.

¹ Miami Dade County Task Force on Urban Economic Revitalization. "Urban Revitalization Plan for the Designated Targeted Urban Areas of Miami-Dade County, Florida.

Methodology

As part of its mission, the Task Force on Urban Economic Revitalization is responsible for helping to create economic development opportunities for Miami-Dade County's TUAs and for overseeing public spending in these communities. As such, the purpose of the vendor analysis outlined in this study is to determine the level of investment that Miami-Dade County has made in TUA enterprises through its contracting practices. Specifically, the study seeks to answer the following questions:

- How many Black-owned businesses participate in the County's certification program?
- How many of those businesses are located in the TUAs?
- How many TUA businesses have been awarded contracts by the county?

The vendor analysis presented in this paper is divided into three sections: 1) a review of policies pertaining to minority set-asides; 2) an assessment of the County's certification programs; and 3) an assessment of County contracts approved for certified firms. Data for the vendor and contract assessments were compiled from reports submitted by Miami-Dade's Department of Business Development (DBD).

To obtain an accurate portrait of business activity in the TUA communities, the data was analyzed using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. GIS enabled the research team to plot the data on maps and to obtain a spatial depiction of vendor and contract distribution. Below is a brief description of the three sections that make up this study.

Review of the Minority Set-aside Policies

The first section of the study provides a review of minority set-aside policies and examines recent federal, state and local court decisions that affect Miami-Dade's minority procurement programs. The analysis discusses various court cases that challenge the validity of race and gender conscious procurement programs, emphasizing the importance for the County to have disparity studies that can withstand the rigorous tests developed by the courts.

Vendor Analysis

The second section of the study provides a thorough assessment of the vendors that participate in Miami-Dade County's certification programs. The vendor analysis is limited to firms that were certified with the County as of August 2002. Vendors whose certification expired prior to August 2002 were not part of the analysis. This portion of the study will seek to answer the following questions:

1. What is the total number of certified vendors that participate in Miami-Dade County's procurement system?
2. What is the principal place of business of the certified vendors?
3. How many Black Business Enterprises are registered with the county, and how many are located within the TUAs?

Contract Analysis

The third section of the study focuses on contract activity. This section provides information on the number of certified firms that received procurement, construction, and architecture and engineering contracts between October 1998 and September 2001. The assessment will answer the following questions:

1. How many contracts were issued to minority vendors between 1998 and 2001?
2. How many minority contracts were issued to companies located within the TUAs, and how much award money did they receive?
3. How much was awarded to Black Business Enterprises registered with the county, and how many of those businesses were from the TUAs?

Study Limitations

Before reviewing the rest of the document, it is important to note the following limitations of study.

First, the study is limited to businesses that are certified with the County. Therefore, one should not assume that the numbers presented in this report accurately reflect the universe of all firms within Miami-Dade County.

Second, not all minority-owned firms that do business with the County are certified as minority vendors. Therefore, one cannot assume that the number of minority businesses presented in this document reflect the entire universe of minority firms within the County. Furthermore, it is possible that a firm be certified in more than one category; therefore, one should use caution in comparing the various certification designations.

Third, the vendor analysis and the contract analysis are not comparable. Whereas the vendor analysis provides information regarding businesses that were certified as of August 2002, the contract analysis provides information on certified businesses that received contracts from October 1998 to September 2001. It is not advisable to compare the two data sources because of the possibility that the certification of some businesses may have expired or that new firms were added to the list of certified firms.

Fourth, although the study provides information on TUA neighborhoods and Empowerment Zone communities, comparison between these communities is not always recommended because some of the boundaries overlap. The report indicates where there is an overlap.

Finally, due to the spatial nature of this project, GIS technology was used to determine the geographic location of firms certified to receive procurement assistance from Miami-Dade County. The study focused exclusively on businesses located in Miami-Dade. This is an important distinction since Miami-Dade enables businesses located outside of the County to be certified as a disadvantaged business. In total, the GIS system accurately plotted 80 percent of the County's certified business. Ten percent of the County's certified vendors could not be plotted on a map because they were located outside of Miami-Dade. The remaining ten percent were located within the county but could not be plotted accurately due to address discrepancies.

Policies on Minority Programs

Government procurement is big business in Miami-Dade County. Each year, the County issues over \$900 million in contracts for goods and services to private sector organizations². Because County agencies generate so much business, some see government procurement as fertile ground for small business growth. To this end, affirmative action procurement policies have helped many minority- and women-owned businesses gain access to government contracts that they may not have otherwise been able to obtain. However, the future of race and gender procurement assistance programs, such as set-asides, is tenuous. Throughout the United States, the constitutionality of these race and gender conscious programs have been challenged, causing many programs to be either supplemented or replaced by race and gender neutral initiatives. How black businesses are affected by the reversal of these affirmative action programs has yet to be documented. Any efforts to stimulate business growth among black businesses, therefore, must take into account these policy shifts.

In Miami-Dade County, the courts have played a vital role in redefining of the County's procurement assistance programs for minorities. Below is a chronology of key policies, relevant court decisions and consequential laws and regulations that have affected Miami-Dade County's procurement assistance programs.

- Miami-Dade County Affirmative Action Policy: As part of its affirmative action policy, Miami-Dade offers minority certification for black, Hispanic, and women-owned enterprises. To assure compliance with the affirmative action regulations, the County monitors the participation of minority vendors in County contracts through a set of specific measures. The measures consist of goals and set-asides for black, Hispanic, and women vendors.³ Goals refer to a percentage of a contract to be subcontracted to a minority business, and set-asides refer to specific contracts designated for competition solely among certified minority vendors or contractors. Although these affirmative action policies have been in effect for over twenty years, several court cases have challenged the legitimacy of these programs.
- J.A. Croson U.S. Supreme Court Ruling: In 1989, the City of Richmond v. J.A. Croson challenged the constitutionality of race/gender procurement assistance programs.⁴ In this case, the Supreme Court restricted the use of government assistance programs for minorities without a prerequisite disparity study. The Court established guidelines that require state and local governments to provide significant evidence of discrimination to justify the existence of minority procurement assistance. The requirements also stipulate that minority procurement programs must be "narrowly tailored" to address the specific problems of discrimination found in the disparity studies.⁵
- Reverse Discrimination Lawsuits: Since the Croson case, Miami-Dade's affirmative action programs for procurement assistance have been challenged in the courts several times. The first case was in 1995, when six contracting firms challenged the

² Miami-Dade County Procurement Department. www.miamidade.gov.

³ Miami-Dade County Business Development Department. www.miamidade.gov.

⁴ Richmond v. J. A. Croson Co., No. 87-998, SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, 488 U.S. 469; 109 S. Ct. 706; 102 L. Ed. 2d 854; 1989 U.S. LEXIS 579; 57 U.S.L.W. 4132; 53 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 197; 48 Empl. Prac. Dec. (CCH) P38,578; 36 Cont. Cas. Fed. (CCH) P76,005, October 5, 1988 Argued, January 23, 1989, Decided

⁵ Stephen Celec; Dan Voich; Joe Nosari; Melvin Stith. Measuring disparity in government procurement: Problems with using census data in estimating availability. *Public Administration Review*; Washington; Mar/Apr 2000.

County's use of minority construction set-asides for black, Hispanic and women-owned firms. In *Metropolitan Dade County v. Engineering Contractors Association*, the Supreme Court upheld a decision by the Federal District Court of Appeals declaring "all three programs unconstitutional."⁶ The court found that the evidence presented by Miami-Dade County did not justify its race, ethnic and gender conscious programs, and concluded that such programs were not "narrowly tailored to serve a compelling governmental interest."⁷ As a result of this court case, Miami-Dade abolished its construction set-asides and established the Community Small Business Enterprise (CSBE) program, its first race neutral program for construction contracts.⁸

In 1999, Miami-Dade was challenged a second time by non-minority firms who sought to abolish the County's set-aside programs for minority architects and engineers. Those who filed the lawsuit argued that "affirmative action programs in the absence of discrimination violated federal law."⁹ Due to lack of sufficient statistical evidence proving the existence of discrimination in Miami-Dade, the U.S. District Court issued an injunction in October 2000 enjoining the County from applying black, Hispanic, and Women Business Enterprise measures to the procurement and award of architectural and engineering service contracts. In response to this court order, Miami-Dade County developed two other race/gender neutral programs designed to provide contracting opportunities for small and medium size architectural and engineering firms. The new programs are the Equitable Distribution Program ("EDP") and the Community Business Enterprise ("CBE") program.¹⁰

Although Miami-Dade has complied with the various demands of the courts by creating race and gender neutral programs for construction related contracts, the County still remains susceptible to constitutional challenges due to the remaining minority programs for non-construction firms. In order to protect the County from further legal action, Miami-Dade must conduct a disparity study that can provide clear evidence of past and present discrimination. According to the Croson standard, such a study must prove significant statistical disparity between the number of qualified minority vendors in Miami-Dade willing and able to perform work, and the number of actual contractors engaged to do the work. Currently, the County is in the process of conducting a pre-disparity study to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to prove discrimination. This is an important first step, particularly since the courts have rejected the statistical evidence provided by Miami-Dade in previous studies.

One of the primary challenges that Miami-Dade faces in demonstrating disparity among minority businesses is the lack of primary data that gives statistical evidence of past and present discrimination. In order to meet the "strict scrutiny" of the courts, the County must provide a relatively accurate inventory of business enterprises by race and gender designation. The problem is that the County does not have a means of collecting or tracking information on minority businesses. For example, there is no accurate account of how many minority firms are located within Miami-Dade. Furthermore, there is no means of tracking the number of minority businesses that do businesses with the County that are not certified as minority vendors. Although there are various data sources that provide detailed information on existing firms, these sources do not quantify race or gender

⁶ *Metropolitan Dade County v. Engineering Contrs. Ass'n*, 97-1115, SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, 523 U.S. 1004; 118 S. Ct. 1186; 140 L. Ed. 2d 317; 1998 U.S. LEXIS 1653; 66 U.S.L.W. 3591, March 9, 1998, Decided

⁷ IBID

⁸ Roger Clegg. *Beyond Quotas. Policy Review*, May-June 1998, No. 89

⁹ Tony Boris. Study Confirms Women, Minorities Face Bidding Bias. *Miami Daily Business Review*. October 16, 2000.

¹⁰ Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development. www.miamidade.gov.

designation. The Census provides gender and race specific data, but the courts have disqualified studies that were Census driven due to serious discrepancies in collection methods and temporal problems. To address this data deficiency, Miami-Dade County must start collecting primary data on existing firms. One possible way to address this problem may be to use existing administrative processes to obtain race and gender specific data from businesses. For example, the County can start collecting and tracking information on minority-owned firms through the occupational license process and through the regular vendor registration process. This will enable the County to have a more accurate depiction of the number of minority firms that operate in Miami-Dade and that conduct business with the County.

In addition to the lack of adequate primary data, a second challenge that Miami-Dade faces in proving disparity is in defining "minority" and "discrimination". Miami-Dade is in a unique position due to the fact that traditional minorities constitute a majority of the population. According to the 2000 Census, approximately 60 percent of the population is Hispanic, 20 percent is Black, and 20 is White non-Hispanic. In such a community, how does one define "minority". Furthermore, how does one prove race and gender "discrimination" if there is no substantial data to prove whether minority-owned enterprises have the capacity to qualify for large government contracts. According to the Supreme Court, it is not sufficient to show that minority firms are not participating in government procurement opportunities. The evidence must demonstrate that qualified firms have been unable attain access. In order to avoid future constitutional challenges in the courts and retain the existing minority programs for procurement, Miami-Dade must address these important questions in any future disparity study that is conducted.

Vendor Certification Programs in Miami-Dade County

As a result of the various court cases described above, Miami-Dade County offers two types of procurement assistance: 1) minority certification and 2) race neutral certification. Each of these procurement assistance programs offers three types of certification designations, for a total of six certifications. Vendors can elect to be certified under multiple categories if they are qualified. In addition to the minority and race-neutral programs, the County also offers a technical certification program. However, this program varies from the others described above in that it serves as a professional certification for vendors in certain fields.

Below is a description of the minority, gender-neutral, and technical certification programs that currently exist in Miami-Dade.

Minority Certifications

Miami-Dade County has three minority certification designations. These include:

- **Black Business Enterprises (BBEs),**
- **Hispanic Business Enterprises (HBEs)**
- **Women Business Enterprises (WBEs)**

Only non-construction firms are eligible to receive minority certification. To be certified, qualified firms must demonstrate that they are independent corporations, partnerships, or sole proprietors and that 51 percent of the company's ownership is Black, female or Hispanic. In addition, companies must have actual places of business in Miami-Dade County and must meet appropriate size standard limits as set forth in Title 13 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Part 121.

Race-Neutral Certifications

The county has four race-neutral vendor certifications specifically designated for construction contracts.

- **Community Small Business Enterprises (CSBE):** CSBEs are generally defined as independent construction companies that are located in Miami-Dade County. Eligible businesses must not exceed three (3) year average gross receipts of \$2.0 million for general building and heavy construction contractors and \$1.0 million for specialty trade contractors. The owners of the firm cannot have a combined personal net worth that exceeds \$750,000, and the qualifier must own at least 10 percent of the company's stock.¹¹
- **Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs):** DBEs have similar requirements to the CSBEs but are not required to be located in Miami-Dade County. The DBE program is intended to remedy past and current discrimination against disadvantaged businesses.

¹¹ Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development. www.miamidade.gov.

- **Community Business Enterprise (CBE):** The CBE certification is for architectural and engineering services (CBE/A&E). This gender/race neutral program replaces Miami-Dade County's BBE, HBE, and WBE program for A&E contracts. However, a firm may retain or renew its BBE, HBE or WBE certification if desired. The purpose of the CBE is to provide contracting opportunities for small and medium size firms. To receive the CBE certification, the average gross revenue for a company cannot exceed \$2.0 million for the previous 3 years, the owners of the firm cannot have a total net worth greater than \$750,000, and the qualifier must own at least 25 percent of interest/issued stock. Policy stipulates that an owner can have only one CBE/A&E certified firm.¹²

Technical Certification

In addition to the minority and the race -neutral certifications, the County provides technical certification to vendors in the areas of architecture, engineering and landscape architecture. Firms that elect to participate in this program are certified for technical competence in their respective fields. Once the firms are certified, they are selected for professional services on a rotational basis. Currently, this program is being administered by Capital Improvements.

- **Equitable Distribution Program (EDP):** The EDP is a method adopted by Miami-Dade County in 2000 which enables the County to distribute professional services on a rotational basis to architectural, engineering and landscape architectural firms. A firm gains access to the program by electing to participate in the EDP Pool. Rotation is based on the County dollars paid to a firm.¹³ The EDP is a new program and was not assessed in this document because the data was not made available at the time of the study.

¹² Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development. www.miamidade.gov.

¹³ Ibid.

Analysis of Vendor Certification Programs

Number of Certified Firms

According to the Miami-Dade Department of Business Development, there are approximately 932 certified vendors registered with Miami-Dade County. Of these firms, 92 are located outside of Miami-Dade, and 840 are locally based. In order to determine how many of the local enterprises are located in TUA communities, the study team used GIS technology to plot the location of the firms. It should be noted that of the 840 local firms, 94 businesses (10 percent) could not be accurately plotted using GIS due to discrepancies in the addresses. As a result, the findings of this study are based on the 746 firms that could be accurately accounted for. (See table 1)

Table 1: Miami-Dade County Certified Firms

	Number	%
Total number of certified firms in Miami -Dade County as of August 2002:	932	100.0
Locally matched firms:	746	80.0
Unmatched firms from Miami-Dade:	94	10.0
Firms located outside of Miami-Dade:	92	10.0
Total number of certified firms in TUAs (matched addresses):	119	12.7

Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc, of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002

For this study, the Targeted Urban Areas (TUAs) are defined as traditionally underserved and underdeveloped communities that have been designated by the County Commission to receive economic development assistance. These communities include the Targeted Urban Neighborhoods (TUAs), the TUA Corridors, the Empowerment Zone Neighborhoods, and the Empowerment Zone Developable Sites. It should be noted that this study does not include the findings for the North Miami TUA Neighborhood due to the fact that the County Commission designated this area as a TUA in March of 2002, which was outside of the study's time period.¹⁴ Below is a list of all the designated TUA Areas:

TUA Neighborhoods

Carol City
Coconut Grove
Florida City
Goulds
Leisure City
Liberty City
Little Haiti
ModelCity/Brownsville
Naranja
North Miami
Opa Locka
Overtown

Richmond Heights
South Mia mi
SW Homestead
West Little River
Perrine
Princeton

TUA Corridors

NW 27th Avenue
NW 183rd Street

EZ Neighborhoods

East/West Corridor
- Airport
- Allapattah
- CBD and Seaport
- Civic Center
- Little Havana
- Melrose
- Overtown
- Wynwood

Liberty City/Model City
Homestead/Florida/City

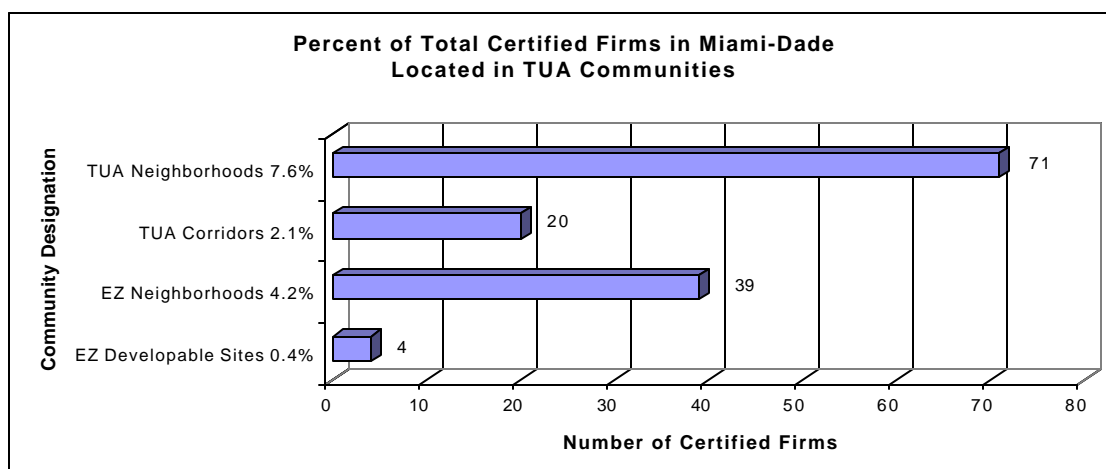
EZ Developable Sites

Homestead/Florida City
Northside/Poinciana
Opa Locka Airport

¹⁴ The North Miami TUA includes the Downtown District, the 7th Avenue District, the West Dixie Hwy District, and the Biscayne Blvd District of the City of North Miami.

Certified Firms Located in TUA Areas

- Of Miami-Dade's 932 certified vendors, 119 are located in the TUA areas. These firms represent 12.7 percent of all the firms certified to do businesses with the County. It should be noted that 15 firms are located in areas where the TUA communities overlap.
- As can be seen by the chart below, the TUA neighborhoods have the largest concentration of certified vendors, with a total of 71 businesses, or 7.6 percent of the County's certified firms.
- The EZ neighborhoods have the second largest concentration of certified businesses, with a total of 39 vendors. This represents 4.2 percent of the County's certified firms.
- The TUA Corridors and the EZ developable sites have the smallest number of certified firms. Combined, these communities only have 2.5 percent of the County's certified vendors.



Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc., of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002

Certified Firms by Community

- The TUA areas with the largest number of certified vendors are located in the northern portion of the County. As can be seen on table 2, these areas include Model City/Brownsville, Little Haiti, and Opa Locka, with 18, 14 and 11 certified firms, respectively. Overtown was the exception, with no certified vendors within its vicinity.
- The TUA neighborhoods located in the southern portion of the County have few certified vendors. Goulds, Naranja, Princeton and South Miami only accounted for one certified firm per neighborhood, and Florida City, SW Homestead, and Leisure City had no certified vendors within their boundaries.
- The majority (38) of the certified firms in the EZ neighborhoods are located in the East/West Corridor. The Liberty City/Model City Neighborhood has only one certified business and the EZ Homestead/Florida City community has none.
- There are only four certified firms in the EZ developable sites, and all of them are located in the Northside/Poinciana site. The Opa Locka Airport and the Homestead Florida City sites have no County certified vendors.

Table 2: Miami -Dade County Certified Firms by TUA Neighborhood

TUA Neighborhoods	Number	% of Total Firms Certified with Miami -Dade County
Model City/Brownsville	18	1.9
Little Haiti	14	1.5
Opa-Locka	11	1.2
Liberty City	8	0.9
Perrine	5	0.5
Carol City	3	0.3
Richmond Heights	3	0.3
West Little River	3	0.3
Coconut Grove	2	0.2
Goulds	1	0.1
Naranja	1	0.1
Princeton	1	0.1
South Miami	1	0.1
Florida City	0	0.0
Leisure City	0	0.0
Overtown	0	0.0
Southwest Homestead	0	0.0
	71	7.6
TUA Corridors	Number	%
Northwest 183rd Street Corridor	10	1.1
Northwest 27th Avenue Corridor	10	1.1
	20	2.2
EZ Neighborhoods	Number	%
East-West Corridor*	38	4.1
Liberty/Model City	1	0.1
Homestead/Florida City	0	0.0
	39	4.2
EZ Developable Sites	Number	%
Northside/Poinciana	4	0.4
Opa Locka Airport	0	0.0
Homestead/Florida City	0	0.0
	4	0.4
Total Certified Firms		
TUAs Total	119*	12.7
Businesses Outside of Miami-Dade and Unmatched Addresses	186	20.0
Certified Firms Outside the TUA Areas	628	67.3
Total Number of Firms Certified by the County	932	100.0

*A total of 15 firms located in TUAs overlapped.

Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc., of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002

Certified Firms in Commission Districts

- Commission Districts 4, 10, 11, and 12 have no TUA communities within their boundaries. It should be noted, however, that District 12 has the largest number of certified firms in the County.
- The TUA Areas that have the most certified firms are located in Commission Districts 1, 2 and 3. The largest concentration of certified firms is in District 3, with 43 certified businesses, followed by Districts 2 and 1, with 26 and 23 firms respectively. (See table 3 below for details.) Combined, these firms represent 9.9 percent of all the companies certified with the County.
- Of the Commission Districts with TUA communities, District 7 has the second largest concentration of County certified vendors within its boundaries; however, the TUA communities of this district only account for three certified firms.
- The Commission Districts with the least number of certified firms within the TUAs are Districts 8 and 13. Commission District 8 has a total of 36 certified businesses, but only one certified firm within its TUAs. District 13 has a total of 48 certified businesses, but it is the only Commission District with no certified firms within its TUA areas. (See Attachment 1 for more details on commission districts that have TUA communities.)

Table 3. Miami-Dade County Certified Firms by Commission District

Miami-Dade Commission Districts		Total Number of Certified Firms in Commission Districts		Number of Certified Firms in TUA Areas	
			%		%
District 1	Betty T. Ferguson	76	8.2	24	2.5
District 2	Dorin D. Rolle	49	5.3	26	2.8
District 3	Dr. Barbara Carey-Shuler	72	7.7	43	4.6
District 4	Gwen Margolis	12	1.3	0	0.0
District 5	Bruno A. Barreiro	23	2.5	8	0.9
District 6	Rebeca Sosa	61	6.5	4	0.4
District 7	Jimmy L. Morales	118	12.7	3	0.3
District 8	Katy Sorenson	36	3.9	1	0.1
District 9	Dennis C. Moss	57	6.1	10	1.1
District 10	Sen. Javier D. Souto	34	3.6	0	0.0
District 11	Joe A. Martinez	41	4.4	0	0.0
District 12	Jose Pepe Cancio, Sr	119	12.8	0	0.0
District 13	Natacha Seijas	48	5.2	0	0.0
		746	80.0	119	12.7
Certified Firms					
Matched addresses:		746	80.0	119	12.7
Unmatched Local Addresses		94	10.0	(x)	(x)
Businesses Outside of Miami-Dade		92	10.0	(x)	(x)
Total Number of Firms Certified by the County		932	100.0	932	100.0

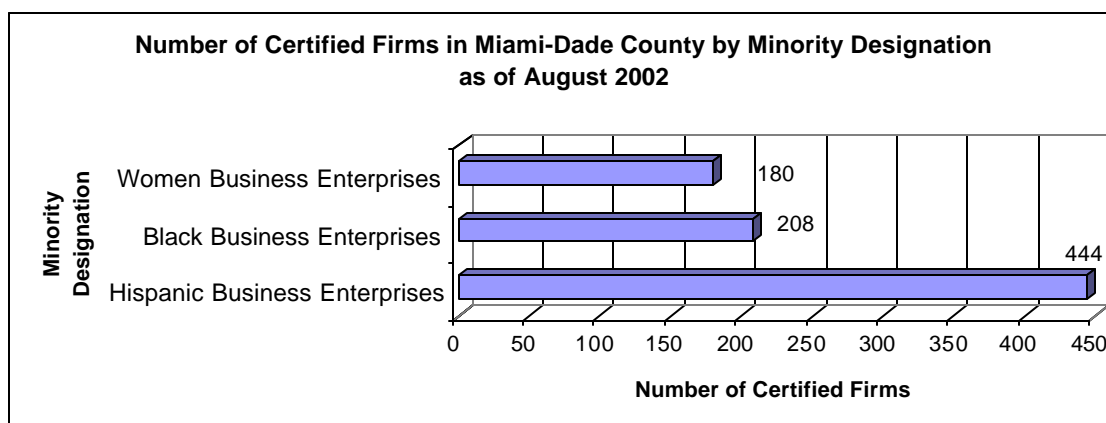
Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc., of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002

Note: (x) signifies "not applicable"

Certified Firms by Vendor Designation

As was explained earlier, Miami-Dade County offers two types of procurement assistance programs: 1) minority certifications for non-construction contracts and 2) race neutral certifications for construction and architectural and engineering contracts. The minority certification program offers three certification designations: Black Business Enterprises (BBEs), Hispanic Business Enterprises (HBEs), and Women Owned Enterprises (WBEs). The Race Neutral program has three designations that will be analyzed in this study: the Community Small Business Enterprises (CSBEs), the Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs), and the Community Business Enterprises (CBEs).¹⁵ It is important to note that businesses can have multiple designations. In total, Miami-Dade County has 932 certified vendors. Below are the findings related to the various vendor designation programs.

- Although Miami-Dade County is ranked among the top ten counties in the nation for having the largest number of Hispanic-and black-owned firms, only 0.4 percent (444) of these companies are registered as Hispanic Business Enterprises, and only 0.1 percent (208) are registered as Black Business Enterprises.¹⁶



Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc. of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002

- Of the County's minority certified vendors, Hispanic Business Enterprises constitute the largest number of certified firms, with 444 companies. As shown on the chart above, HBEs have a greater number of certified vendors than the Black Business Enterprises (208) and Women Business Enterprises (180) combined. However, only 7 percent of the HBEs are located in the TUA areas. This is largely due to the fact that the TUAs are primarily African-American neighborhoods.¹⁷ (See table 4 for more details)
- Women Business Enterprises represent the smallest segment of the County's certified vendors, with 180 companies. The TUA areas have approximately 13.8 percent of all the WBEs in the County, with the Empowerment Zone Neighborhoods having the largest concentration of certified women-owned businesses (14 firms). These findings indicate that women-owned firms are under-represented in the County's procurement system.

¹⁵ Data for the Equitable Distribution program was not available for this study.

¹⁶ US Census. Hispanic 1997 Economic Census: Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises. www.census.gov. According to the Survey, Miami-Dade has approximately 120,605 Hispanic-owned businesses and 16,918 black-owned firms.

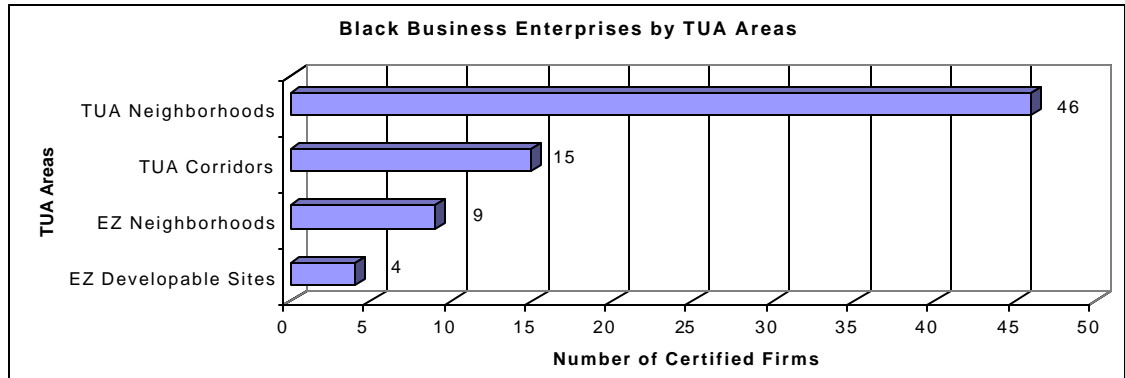
¹⁷ The Task Force on Urban Economic Revitalization. "Miami-Dade County Revitalization Areas: Demographic Profiles." August, 1999.

Table 4: County Vendor Certification by TUA Area

	Vendor Certification					
	BBE	HBE	WBE	DBE	CBE	CSBE
Miami-Dade County	208	444	180	658	128	297
Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TUA Neighborhoods						
Model City/Brownsville	13	2	4	15	-	10
Little Haiti	8	3	1	13	4	4
Opa Locka	6	1	1	7	1	6
Liberty City	5	2	1	8	-	6
Carol City	3	-	-	3	-	1
Richmond Heights	3	-	-	3	1	2
West Little River	3	-	-	2	-	2
Coconut Grove	2	-	-	2	-	-
Perrine	2	1	-	3	-	2
Goulds	1	-	-	1	-	-
Florida City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leisure City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naranja	-	1	-	-	-	-
Overtown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Princeton	-	1	-	1	-	-
South Miami	-	-	1	1	-	-
Southwest Homestead	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	46	11	8	59	6	33
PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY TOTAL:	22%	2%	4%	9%	5%	11%
TUA Corridors						
Northwest 27 th Avenue Corridor	9	1	2	9	-	5
Northwest 183 rd Street Corridor	6	1	-	8	-	5
TOTAL	15	2	2	17	-	10
PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY TOTAL:	7 %	0.5%	1%	3%	0%	3%
Empowerment Zone Neighborhoods						
East-West Corridor	8	20	14	22	6	11
Liberty City/Model City	1	-	-	1	-	-
Homestead/Florida City	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	20	14	23	6	11
PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY TOTAL:	4%	5%	9%	3%	5%	4%
Empowerment Zone Developable Sites						
Northside/Poinciana	4	-	1	2	-	3
Opa Locka Airport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homestead/Florida City	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	-	1	2	-	3
PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY TOTAL:	2%	0%	0.6%	0.3%	0%	1%
TOTAL FOR TUA AREAS	74	33	25	101	12	57
PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY TOTAL	35.5%	7%	13.8%	15.3%	9%	19%

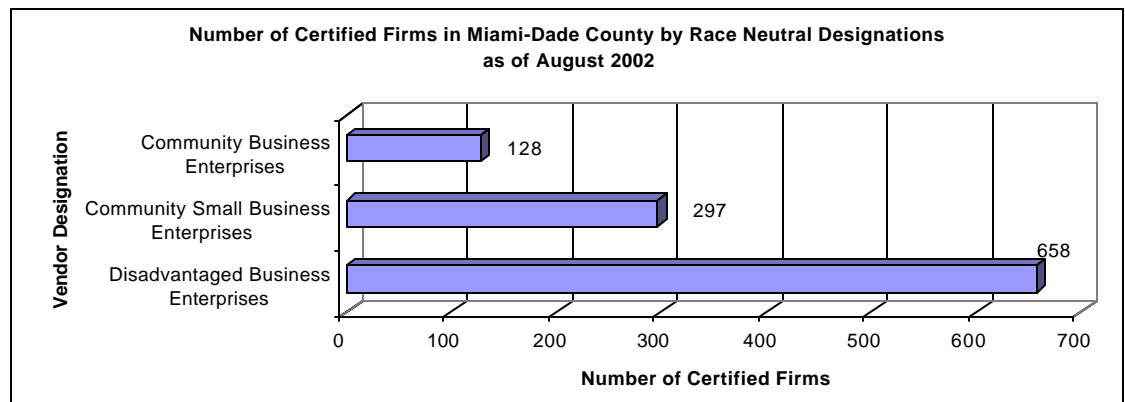
Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc. of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002. Unmatched addresses may not have been taken into consideration.

Note: Firms may be certified in more than one category, and some firms may be located in more than one TUA community. Thus the figures represented in the total section of this table should be used with caution when conducting a comparison since they do not take into account any duplication that may occur.



Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc. of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002.

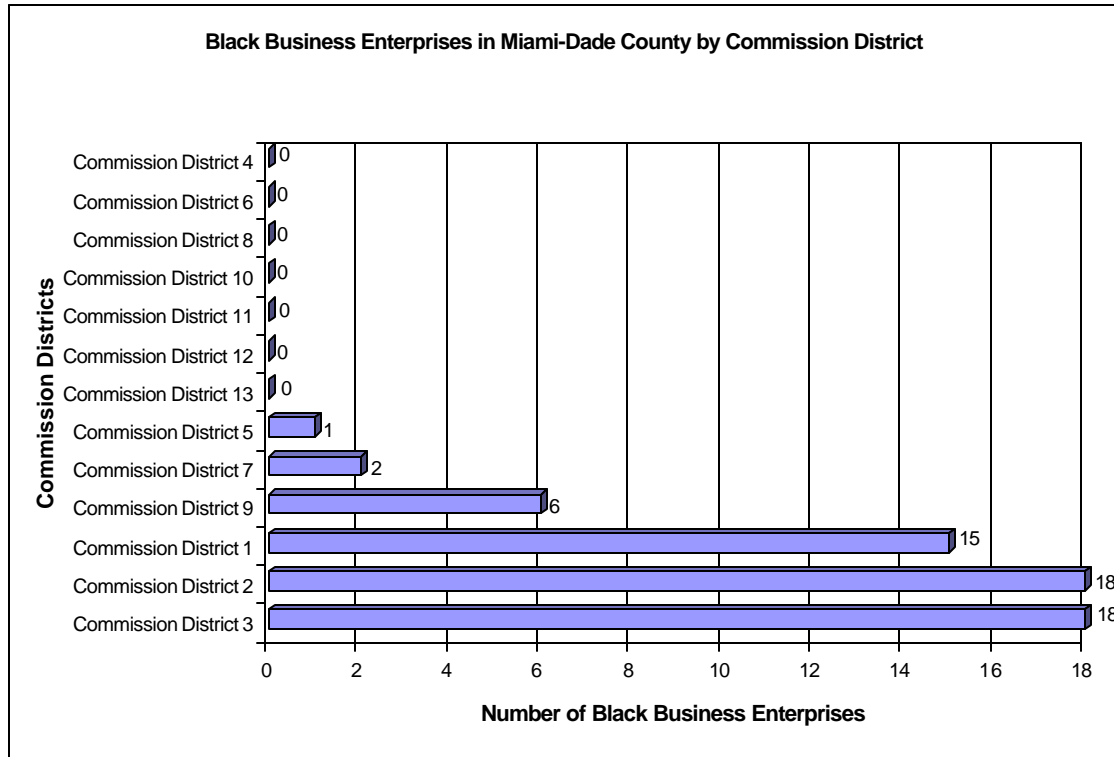
- Black Business Enterprises comprise 22.3 percent of all the certified vendors in the County, with a total of 208 firms. Approximately 35.5 percent of these firms are located in the TUA areas.
- As the chart above indicates, the largest concentration of Black Business Enterprises can be found in the TUA Neighborhoods. These communities have 46 BBEs, which is equivalent to 22 percent of the total number of black-certified firms in the County. Of these BBEs, approximately half of the firms are located in Model City/Brownsville and Little Haiti. (See table 4 for a detailed breakdown of TUA neighborhoods.)
- EZ Neighborhoods and Developable Sites account for the smallest number of Black Business Enterprises within the TUA areas. The EZ Neighborhoods only have 9 black businesses certified with the County, for a total of 4 percent of the County's BBEs. These firms are primarily located in the East/West Corridor. The EZ Developable Sites only have 2 percent of the BBEs, with a total of 4 firms in the Northside/Poiciana Developable Site. It is important to conduct further analysis to determine why there are so few BBEs in the Empowerment Zone areas.



Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc. of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002

- Of the race neutral programs, the Disadvantaged Business Enterprises have the largest number of County certified firms, with a total of 658 registered vendors. This constitutes 70 percent of the County's certified firms. Because DBE certification is only available to construction related firms, this finding indicates that the majority of

organizations that are certified to receive procurement assistance from the County are construction, engineering or architectural companies. It is important to note that most of the firms that have black, Hispanic, or women-owned certification also have DBE certification.



Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc. of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002.

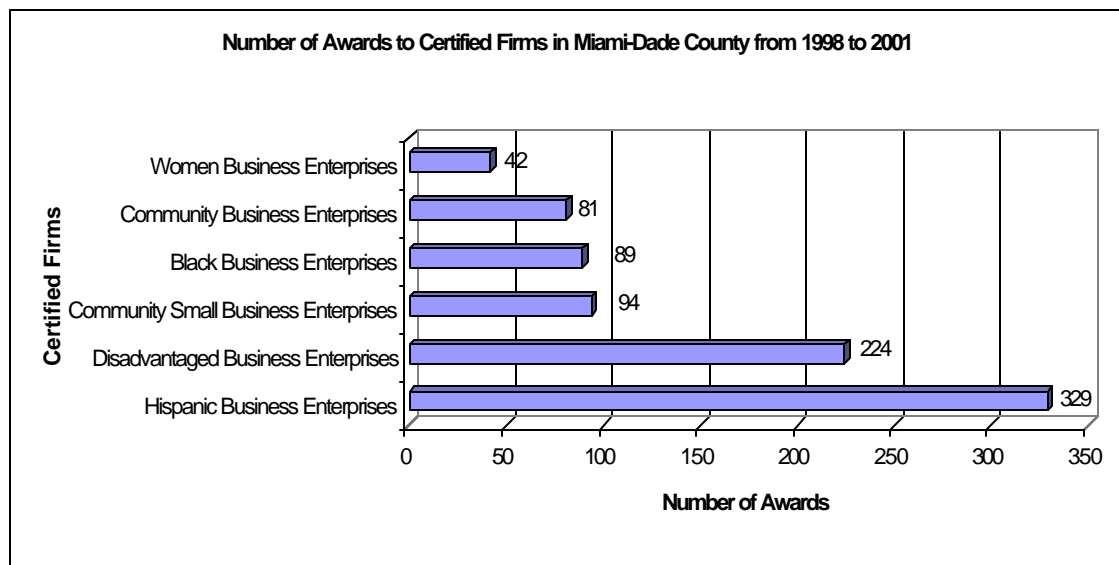
Vendor Designations in Commission Districts

- When analyzing the number of Black Business Enterprises by Commission District, the data indicates that the largest number of BBEs in Miami-Dade can be found in Commission Districts 1, 2 and 3. (See the chart above).
- Of the Commission Districts that have TUA communities, the data revealed that Districts 6, 8, and 13 have no black-business enterprises registered with the County. These areas represent portions of the Opa Locka Airport, the industrial/commercial zone surrounding Miami International Airport, and various TUAs in South Dade. Given the high concentration of businesses in these areas, it is important to determine how many black-owned firms exist in these communities, and how many are qualified to become certified vendors with the County.
- Although District 12 has the largest concentration of certified firms in the Miami-Dade, this district has no Black Business Enterprises or TUA designated areas. This is due to the fact that District 12 is primarily a Hispanic community. To understand why Hispanic industrial areas, such as Hialeah, have greater numbers of certified firms than black industrial areas, such as the Opa Locka Airport, further analysis is needed.

Analysis of Contracts Awarded to Certified Firms

The findings presented in this section of the study are limited to contracts awarded in the areas of procurement, construction, and architectural and engineering.

- From 1998 to 2001, Miami-Dade County approved 984 contracts in the areas of procurement, construction, and architecture and engineering to 455 firms, for a total of \$3,353,194,977.¹⁸ Of those approved contracts, 463 were awarded to 165 certified firms, for a total of \$432,475,286, or 12.8 percent of the total contract amount.
- Of the 463 contracts awarded to certified firms, 23 contracts could not be plotted on a map for this analysis. Thus, \$32,809,708 that were awarded to 16 certified firms could not be accounted for in this study. Five of the 16 unmatched firms were Black Business Enterprises.
- As can be seen below, Hispanic Business Enterprises received the most County contracts, followed by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises. The certification category that received the least number of contracts was Women Business Enterprises, with 42 awards. When comparing these numbers, it is important to note that businesses can be certified in multiple categories.



Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc. of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002

- From 1998 to 2001, a total of 47 Black Business Enterprises received 89 contracts totaling \$57,669,278.¹⁹ This is equivalent to 9 percent of the total contracts awarded by the County, and 19 percent of the contracts awarded to certified firms. (See Table 5 for details.)

¹⁸ Data obtained from DBD for this study differs from DBD's Award report. According to the DBD Award report, there were 691 contracts approved for award, totaling \$2,235,458,126.49. The difference in the data supplied by DBD for this analysis may be due to the fact that the data contained information on work orders.

¹⁹ Data supplied by DBD differs from the DBD Award report, which states that there were 40 BBE awards for \$41,968,600. The difference may be due to the fact that the data for this analysis contained information on work orders.

Table 5: Miami-Dade County Certified Firms by Fiscal Year, Number of Firms and Awards

	FY 1998-1999	FY 1999-2000	FY 2000-2001	Total	Percent Change
All Certified Firms					
# of Firms	77	70	73	165	(5.2)
# of Awards	126	163	174	463	38.1
\$ in Awards	\$155,610,953	\$141,565,730	\$135,298,603	\$432,475,286	(13.1)
Average Award	\$1,235,008	\$868,501	\$777,578	\$934,072	---
Black Business Enterprises (BBEs)					
# of Firms	23	22	19	47	(17.4)
# of Awards	34	29	26	89	(23.5)
\$ in Awards	\$24,881,077	\$19,009,220	\$13,778,981	\$57,669,278	(44.6)
Average Award	\$731,796	\$655,490	\$529,961	\$647,969	---
Hispanic Business Enterprises (HBEs)					
# of Firms	41	41	43	87	4.9
# of Awards	69	125	136	329	97.1
\$ in Awards	\$116,069,210	\$114,734,617	\$111,593,732	\$342,397,559	(3.9)
Average Award	\$1,682,162	\$917,877	\$820,542	\$1,040,722	---
Women Business Enterprises (WBEs)					
# of Firms	13	16	7	32	(46.2)
# of Awards	16	17	9	42	(43.8)
\$ in Awards	\$13,134,421	\$16,854,730	\$6,068,800	\$36,057,951	(53.8)
Average Award	\$820,901	\$991,455	\$674,311	\$858,523	---
Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs)					
# of Firms	48	45	51	106	6.3
# of Awards	73	68	82	224	12.3
\$ in Awards	\$101,952,603	\$85,495,522	\$88,118,610	\$275,566,735	(13.6)
Average Award	\$1,396,611	\$1,257,287	\$1,074,617	\$1,230,209	---
Community Business Enterprises (CBEs)					
# of Firms	29	22	12	46	(58.6)
# of Awards	37	28	15	81	(59.5)
\$ in Awards	\$44,130,931	\$38,503,389	\$10,275,784	\$92,910,104	(76.7)
Average Award	\$1,192,728	\$1,375,121	\$685,052	\$1,147,038	---
Community Small Business Enterprises (CSBEs)					
# of Firms	17	13	23	41	35.3
# of Awards	38	22	35	94	(7.9)
\$ in Awards	\$31,039,174	\$27,054,993	\$25,709,132	\$83,803,299	(17.2)
Average Award	\$816,820	\$1,229,772	\$734,547	\$891,524	---

Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc., of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002

Note: The number of firms do not sum to the total because firms may be awarded contracts in more than one fiscal year. Likewise, The totals across the certification cannot be added because firms may be certified in more than one category. The figures represented in the total column of this table eliminate any duplication and represent the actual number of firms that received awards from 1998 to 2001.

- The number of contracts awarded to certified firms has gradually decreased since 1998; however, Black Business Enterprises, Women Business Enterprises, and Community Based Enterprises have experienced the sharpest decrease in the total number of awards issued, with a decrease of 23.5 percent, 43.8 percent, and 59.5 percent respectively. In contrast, the number of awards issued to HBEs has increased by 97.1 percent since 1998. (See Table 5 for more details.)
- Although the contracts awarded to BBEs have decreased over the years, it should be noted that a majority of Black Business Enterprises are also certified as Disadvantaged Business Enterprises. Therefore, it is possible that BBEs are receiving contracts through other set-aside programs. Below are the numbers of BBEs certified in more than one category.

γ	Disadvantaged Business Enterprises	33
γ	Community Small Business Enterprises	14
γ	Community Business Enterprises	11
γ	Women Business Enterprises	4
γ	Hispanic Business Enterprise	1

Contracts Awarded to Businesses in TUA Communities

- The majority of the procurement, construction, and architecture and engineering contracts issued by Miami-Dade County between October 1998 and September 2001 were awarded to businesses located outside of the TUAs. Of the 984 contracts issued during that time period, TUA businesses received 4.8 percent (47) of all the contract awards. (See table 6 for more details).

γ	TUA Neighborhoods:	27 Approved contracts
γ	TUA Corridors:	8 Approved contracts
γ	EZ Neighborhoods:	12 Approved contracts
γ	EZ Developable Sites:	0 Approved contracts

- Within the TUAs, there were a total of 14 Black Business Enterprises awarded 23 contracts, for a total of \$15,507,226. This total represents 12 construction contracts, 7 architectural and engineering contracts, and 4 procurement contracts.
- Of the TUA Areas, Little Haiti received the most awards (10), for a total of \$7 million. The East/West Corridor had the second largest number of awards with 9 contracts worth \$14 million, and the 183 Street Corridor had 8 contracts totaling \$7.8 million.

Table 6: Contract Awards to County Certified Firms by TUA Area

	# of Contract Awards	Contract Amount
TUA NEIGHBORHOODS		
Model City/Brownsville	6	11,185,000
Little Haiti	10	7,412,229
SW Homestead	3	2,434,816
Opa-Locka	4	1,985,690
W Little River	2	560,000
Richmond Heights	1	500,000
Goulds	1	Unavailable
Carol City	0	-
Coconut Grove	0	-
Liberty City	0	-
Naranja	0	-
Perrine	0	-
Princeton	0	-
South Miami	0	-
Total	27	24,077,735
TUA CORRIDORS		
183rd Corridor	8	7,885,692
27th Corridor	0	-
Total	8	7,885,692
EZ NEIGHBORHOODS		
East-West Corridor	9	14,252,414
Homestead/Florida City	3	2,434,816
Liberty/Model City	0	-
Total	12	16,687,230
EZ DEVELOPABLE SITES		
Northside/Ponciana	0	-
Opa Lock Airport	0	-
Homestead/Florida City	0	-
Total	0	-
TOTAL	47	48,650,657

Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc. of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002.

Contracts Awarded within Commission Districts

- The Miami-Dade County Commission Districts with the highest number of contracts awarded to TUA communities were District 3, and District 2. Within District 3, a total of 16 contracts were awarded. Within District 2, a total of 10 contracts were awarded. (See Table 8 for more details.)

γ	District 2:	Model/City Brownsville	6 Approved contracts
		West Little River	2 Approved contracts
		East West Corridor	2 Approved contracts
γ	District 3:	Little Haiti	10 Approved contracts
		East/West Corridor	6 Approved contracts

- The TUA areas with the highest number of awards issued to Black Business Enterprises were located in Districts 1 and 3. In District 1, a total of 12 awards were given to BBEs, totaling \$9,871,382. In District 3, BBEs received a total of 8 awards, totaling \$4,875,834.

Policy Implications and Recommendations

The purpose of this study was to ascertain the extent to which businesses located in the Targeted Urban Areas (TUAs) within Miami-Dade County participate in the County's procurement system. Because the TUAs are primarily black communities with traditionally underserved economies, a major focus of the study was to determine how many businesses in the TUAs received County contracts, and how many of these businesses were black enterprises. Below is a brief summary of some of the major findings outlined on the previous pages, and recommendations for policy and programmatic changes.

Increase Participation of TUA Businesses in the County's Procurement Assistance Programs

According to the findings, only 12.6 percent of the firms that participate in the County's procurement assistance programs are located in TUA Areas. In order to stimulate business growth in these communities, more needs to be done to encourage TUA businesses to partake of the contract opportunities available through the County. To accomplish this, a more detailed assessment of the firms located in the TUA Areas needs to be conducted in order to determine the types of businesses that exist, their ability and capacity to become government vendors, and the barriers that are preventing them from participating in the system.

In particular, the study revealed that certain TUA Areas require special attention. For example, the Empowerment Zone (EZ) Neighborhoods and the EZ Developable Sites, only account for 4.6 percent of the firms certified with the County (with 43 businesses). Commission Districts located in the Southern half of the County also have a very small number of certified firms. Communities such as Goulds, Naranja, Princeton, and South Miami, for example, only had one certified firm per neighborhood, and SW Homestead, Florida City, and Leisure City had no certified vendors.

- **Recommendation:** Encourage the Board of County Commissioners and the Department of Business Development to create a procurement assistance program for communities that are economically distressed. The focus of this program should be those areas that have a lower than average number of certified vendors.

Increase Participation of Black Business Enterprises in the County's Procurement Assistance Programs

The study revealed that the number of black businesses participating in the County's procurement assistance programs is minimal. Of 16,918 black-owned firms identified in the 1997 Economic Census for Miami-Dade, less than one percent (0.1 percent) were certified vendors with the County. Although companies certified as Black Business Enterprises make up 22.3 percent of all the certified firms in the County, the proportion of black businesses participating in the procurement system is disproportionately small to the amount of black firms that are located in Miami-Dade. The same is true for Hispanic and women-owned businesses. Indeed, of 120,605 Hispanic enterprises, less than one percent (0.4 percent) were registered as certified vendors. The figures for women-owned businesses were even less.

When the data was assessed at the community level, the study revealed that some TUA communities had a disproportionately low number of Black Business Enterprises. This is an important finding since many of the TUA areas are African-American or black immigrant communities. Among the TUA areas, the Empowerment Zone communities had the smallest number of certified Black Business Enterprises (BBEs). Whereas, the TUA Neighborhoods and Corridors accounted for 29 percent of the County's BBEs; the EZ Neighborhoods and Developable Sites only had 6 percent of the certified BBEs. Of the Commission Districts with TUA communities, Districts 6, 8 and 13 had no Black Business Enterprises.

- **Recommendation:** To understand why the above communities did not have a higher number of BBEs, it is necessary to conduct a detailed assessment of the business industries in these TUA areas. This assessment should take into account Hispanic participation in the procurement system. This is important because the Hispanic business sector has a much higher percentage of certified firms than the black business sector. Indeed, Hispanic Business Enterprises (HBEs) received 71 percent of all the contracts awarded to certified firms; whereas Black Business Enterprises only received 19 percent of the awards. To increase participation among black firms, it is important to understand what factors among the Hispanic community have spurred greater involvement in obtaining County contracts.
- **Recommendation:** Greater emphasis needs to be made in recruiting black businesses to participate in the County's procurement system. Not only do black businesses represent a small portion of the certified firms receiving contract awards, the number of awards issued to BBEs have decreased by 23.5 percent since 1998. Although it may be possible for black certified firms to obtain contracts through other forms of certification, such as the disadvantaged business certification, it is still important to gauge the contracting trends affecting Black Business Enterprises.

Develop a Unified and Standardized Method of Collecting Primary Data on Minority Businesses

Although the findings listed above appear to show the need to increase minority participation in the County's procurement process, it is important to note that it may be possible for black, Hispanic, and women-owned firms to participate in the County's procurement system without being certified as a minority vendor. Thus the numbers for minority firms may be better than what the findings in this study demonstrate. The problem is that the County does not have a means of tracking businesses that are not certified as minorities. This is a serious matter because, without such data, Miami-Dade is unable to justify its gender, race, and ethnic conscious procurement programs.

As was discussed earlier, the Courts have already forced the County to eliminate some of its minority set-aside programs due to lack of evidence that proves discrimination. To avoid future lawsuits against the existing minority programs, Miami-Dade County must devise a mechanism to collect accurate data on the gender, ethnic, and racial composition of its business sector. This data must then be compiled and analyzed in a disparity study that proves the necessity for minority set-aside programs. Although the County is in the process of conducting a pre-disparity study; such a study is unlikely to meet the rigorous scrutiny set forth by case law unless special efforts are made to

address the County's data deficiencies. Extensive primary data on local industries must be gathered in order to meet the demands of the Courts.

- **Recommendation:** Use the occupational license system and the procurement registration process for County vendors to collect gender, race and ethnic information on local businesses. This data will provide a means for Miami-Dade County to track the number of minority businesses in the County, regardless of whether they are certified as minority firms or not. Such data will be the foundation for a disparity study that can demonstrate the need for minority procurement assistance programs.
- **Recommendation:** Develop a unified and consistent method of collecting and reporting economic development data among the County's economic development agencies. This effort should also include economic development related departments, such as the Business Development Department. Creating a standardized reporting system will create a system of accountability and will help to safeguard the County against future affirmative action lawsuits.

Government contracts can provide ample opportunities for minority and disadvantaged businesses to grow. However, the process of becoming a certified vendor can be a daunting task for many small businesses. The findings presented in this study demonstrate the need to increase the number TUA businesses that participate in Miami-Dade's procurement system. But this is only the first step in developing a comprehensive program that will help minority businesses to access government contracts. If Miami-Dade County is to assist black businesses in the TUA communities to overcome the barriers that have kept them from participating in the government procurement process, the County must obtain a thorough understanding of the nature and capacity of businesses that currently exist in these communities. Furthermore, The County must assure that the procurement assistance programs for minorities are protected from future lawsuits. These steps will assist Miami-Dade in developing a strong procurement assistance program for minorities.

Attachment 1

Table 7: County Certified Firms by TUA Area and Commission District

DISTRICT 1: BETTY T. FERGUSON								
Number of Firms		Firm's Geographical Location	# of Vendor Certifications in TUAs					
# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
76 Firms	24 Firms	183rd Corridor TUA Carol City TUA Opa-Locka TUA	15	1	12	17	2	1
DISTRICT 2 DORRIN D. ROLLE								
# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
49 Firms	26 Firms	Liberty City TUA Model City/Brownsville TUA W Little River TUA 27th Street Corridor TUA Liberty/Model City EZ EZ East-West Corridor EZ Northside/Poinciana Dev Site	18	-	14	20	5	5
DISTRICT 3 DR. BARBARA CAREY-SHULER								
# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
72 Firms	43 Firms	Liberty City TUA Little Haiti TUA Model City/Brownsville TUA EZ East-West Corridor	18	7	19	35	14	11
DISTRICT 4 GWEN MARGOLIS								
# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
12 Firms	0 Firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT 5 BRUNO A. BARREIRO								
# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
23 Firms	8 Firms	EZ East-West Corridor	1	-	-	3	6	3
DISTRICT 6 REBECA SOSA								
Number of Firms		Firm's Geographical Location	# Vendor Certifications in TUAs					
# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
61 Firms	4 Firms	EZ East-West Corridor	-	2	-	1	2	1
DISTRICT 7 JIMMY L. MORALES								
# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
118 Firms	3 Firms	Coconut Grove TUA South Miami TUA	2	-	-	2	-	1

COUNTY CERTIFIED FIRMS BY TUA DESIGNATION AND COMMISSION DISTRICT (cont.)

DISTRICT 8 KATY SORENSON

# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
36 Firms	1 Firm	Princeton TUA	-	-	-	1	1	-

DISTRICT 9 DENNIS C. MOSS

# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
56 Firms	10 Firms	Goulds TUA Naranja TUA Perrine TUA Richmond Heights TUA	6	1	4	7	2	-

DISTRICT 10 JAVIER SOUTO

# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
34 Firms	0 Firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISTRICT 11 JOE MARTINEZ

# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
41 Firms	0 Firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISTRICT 12 JOSE CANCIO

# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
119 Firms	0 Firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISTRICT 13 NATACHA SEIJAS

# District	# TUA	TUAs Located in the District	BBE	CBE	CSBE	DBE	HBE	WBE
48 Firms	0 Firms	Opa Locka TUA	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Analysis by Urbana Research & Consulting, Inc. of Miami-Dade County Department of Business Development's Report of Certified Firms as of August 2002. Unmatched addresses may not have been taken into consideration.